

**Sub-Strategy Detail  
ZOOBOTIC DISEASE CONTROL**

Agency Code:	Agency Name:	Prepared By:	Statewide Goal Code:	Strategy Code:
501	Texas Department of Health		03	01-03-03

GOAL: 01  
 OBJECTIVE: 03  
 STRATEGY: 03 Preventable Diseases  
 SUB-STRATEGY: 09 Zoonotic Disease Control

	EXPENDED FY 2000	EXPENDED FY 2001	BUDGETED FY 2002
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**OBJECTS OF EXPENSE:**

1001 Salaries and Wages	1,728,609	1,705,291	1,706,199
2000 Operating Costs	3,220,179	3,134,923	3,657,181
5000 Capital Expenditures	4,926	10,219	78,255
<b>TOTAL, OBJECTS OF EXPENSE</b>	<b>4,953,714</b>	<b>4,850,433</b>	<b>5,441,635</b>

**METHOD OF FINANCING:**

001 General Revenue	4,711,408	4,672,898	4,741,635
5032 GR Account - Animal Friendly License Plate	0	0	500,000
555 Federal Funds:			
CFDA #10.028, Wildlife Services - Oral Rabies Vaccination Program	237,973	168,410	200,000
CFDA #93.283.011, State Epidemiology & Laboratory Surveillance & Response	4,329	9,125	0
Subtotal, Federal Funds	242,302	177,535	200,000
<b>TOTAL, METHOD OF FINANCING</b>	<b>4,953,710</b>	<b>4,850,433</b>	<b>5,441,635</b>

<b>FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT POSITIONS</b>	50.7	49.6	42.0
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**Sub-strategy Description and Justification:**

Chapters 823 and 826 of the Health & Safety Code require TDH to minimize the incidence of life-threatening diseases transmissible from animals to man through epidemiologic and surveillance activities and educational programs, including comprehensive training classes for Animal Control Officers. Many of the emerging and re-emerging diseases are zoonotic (including rabies, Lyme disease, plague, and hantavirus) and affect people in both rural and urban populations. TDH will continue containment and elimination efforts of rabies epizootics occurring in South and West Central Texas through the Oral Rabies Vaccination Program.

**External/Internal Factors Impacting Sub-strategy:**

TDH distributes rabies vaccine in targeted areas of the state to reduce the number of positive rabies cases in coyotes and foxes. Changes in zoonotic disease incidence, as a result of natural cycles in wild animal populations, can markedly impact this strategy. Loss of various local health departments' and TDH regional surveillance programs would affect existing joint efforts and could lead to the need for increased zoonosis control activities.